

Physics of Dielectrics (Cont.)

SOV/4379

of the discussions which followed. The reports in this collection deal with dielectric properties, losses, and polarization, and with specific inductive capacitance of various crystals, chemical compounds, and ceramics. Photoelectrets, ferroelectric crystals, and various radiation and irradiation effects on dielectrics are investigated. The volume contains a list of other papers presented at the conference dealing with polarization, losses, and breakdowns of dielectrics, which were published in the journal Izvestiya AN SSSR, seriya fizicheskaya, Nos. 1 and 2, 1960. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each report.

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From the Editorial Board	3
List of [34] Papers Published in the Journal Izvestiya AN SSSR. seriya fizicheskaya	5
Matsonashvili, B.N., and G.I. Skanavi (Deceased). On the Problem of Dielectric Relaxation Losses in Alkali-Haloide Monocrystals [Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev, AS USSR, Moscow]	7

Card 2/15

Country	:	Czechoslovakia	H-13
Category	:		
Abs. Jour.	:		39346
Author	:	Koller, A. and Pospisil, Z.	
Institut.	:	Not given	
Title	:	Mechanism of the Degradation of Titanium Dielectrics	
Orig. Pub.	:	Ceskoslov Casop Fys, 3, No 3, 344-349 (1958)	
Abstract	:	The authors have studied the deterioration in the properties and the appearance of color in Ti dielectrics (D) which develop as the result of aging under the action of a constant electric field maintained for a long period of time. Two specimens of Ti-D were studied: rutile (a semicrystalline rutile containing about 5% impurities) and a VDT [possible misprint] mixture of barium and strontium titanates. In the opinion of the authors the test results disprove earlier theories (RZhKhim, 1955, 2530; 1957, 20098) on the aging of Ti-D. The development of color in and the reduction in the dielectric strength of Ti-D the authors ascribe to electron emission.	
Card:	1/1		

H-34

Ya. Satunovskiy

CZECH/37-59-3-21/29

AUTHORS: Koller, Aleš and Beránek, Milan

TITLE: Some New Data on the Degradation of Titanium Compounds in Connection with Exoemission (Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1959, Nr 3, pp 325-326

ABSTRACT: By degradation we understand changes in a dielectric in a DC electric field, leading to coloration, an increased conductivity and decreased dielectric strength (A. Koller - Ref 1). The exoemission was measured with a counter in an arrangement similar to one described by Kramer (Ref 2) and Bohun (Ref 3) on samples of Strontium-harium-titanate. The exoemission was measured as a function of temperature before degradation, after degradation and after X-ray irradiation. The degradation was usually carried out at 300 °C. The results were as follows.

a) Materials, in which the maximum in exoemission after X-ray irradiation lies between 150 and 250 °C, degrade when an electric field is applied to them. Samples which did not show such maxima did not show degradation.

Card 1/2

CZECH/37-59-3-21/29

Some New Data on the Degradation of Titanium Compounds in Connection
with Exoemission (Letter to the Editor)

- b) Samples irradiated after degradation did not show characteristic emission maxima below 300 °C.
- c) Above 460 °C, all samples showed thermal emission.
At these temperatures no degradation occurred.
There are 1 figure and 4 references, of which 2 are Czech,
1 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav elektrotechnické keramiky, Hradec Králové
(Research Institute for Electrotechnical Ceramics,
Hradec Králové)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1958

✓

Card 2/2

KOLLER, A

/ New results on the degradation of titanates in connection
with thermionic emission. Ales Koller and Milan Beranek
(Electro-ceramics Research Inst., Hradec Králové,
Czechoslov. J. Phys. 9, 492-3(1959)(in German).—A
Geiger counter is used to measure the electron emission from
Sr-Ba titanate ceramics as a function of sample temp.
(Kramer, Ber. deut. keram. Ges. 30, 20(1953)). The exptl.
results indicate that degradation can be predicted when a
max. of thermionic emission is observed near 150°. Degra-
dation is due to the presence of local trapping levels.

A. Kremheller

5 4E2C
1-MSC-50
2-4E8G
4E3D
2-4E2d(4)
1-125

7.2181

7.2180

3637
Z/037/62/000/002/005/015
E024/E135

AUTHOR: Koller, A.

TITLE: Influence of the chemical composition on the properties of piezoelectric ceramic materials

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.2, 1962,
136-138

TEXT: BaTiO₃ is piezoelectric in the tetragonal structure. In the general type of structure AB₃, the ions A and B can be replaced by others, provided the Goldschmidt radii do not differ too much. By replacing the divalent ion A by Sr, the Curie temperature is reduced and the range of temperatures in which the tetragonal modification is stable is also reduced. The substitution by Sr is therefore used only in very small concentrations. The substitution of Ca for Ba, on the other hand, increases the range of temperatures in which the tetragonal modification is stable. This substitution also reduces the dependence of the resonance frequency upon temperature. The addition of Pb increases the transition temperature between the cubic and tetragonal modifications and thereby considerably

Card 1/3

Influence of the chemical ...

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E024/E135

increases the useful range of temperatures for electro-mechanical transducers. The disadvantage of the substitution of Pb is a reduction in the piezoelectric constant. Ti ions can be replaced by Zr or Sn. By a suitable substitution, the transition temperature between the tetragonal and orthorhombic modifications can be reduced to 25 °C. At this temperature, the piezoelectric constant reaches a maximum but the properties of the specimen are considerably temperature-dependent. The solid solution of 54% PbTiO₃ and 46% PbZrO₃ gives a very suitable material for piezoelectric oscillators, with a high piezoelectric constant and negligible temperature-dependence of the frequency. By a suitable substitution, it is possible to prepare oscillators with either a positive or a negative temperature-coefficient of the frequency. The small sintering range has to be increased for this purpose by the addition of various oxides or silicates. A different type of additive are those which inhibit reducing reactions. Various trivalent ions such as aluminium are substituted for Ti⁴⁺. Mn is another suitable additive of this type. Minute contamination during the manufacture of

Card 2/3

KOLLER, K.

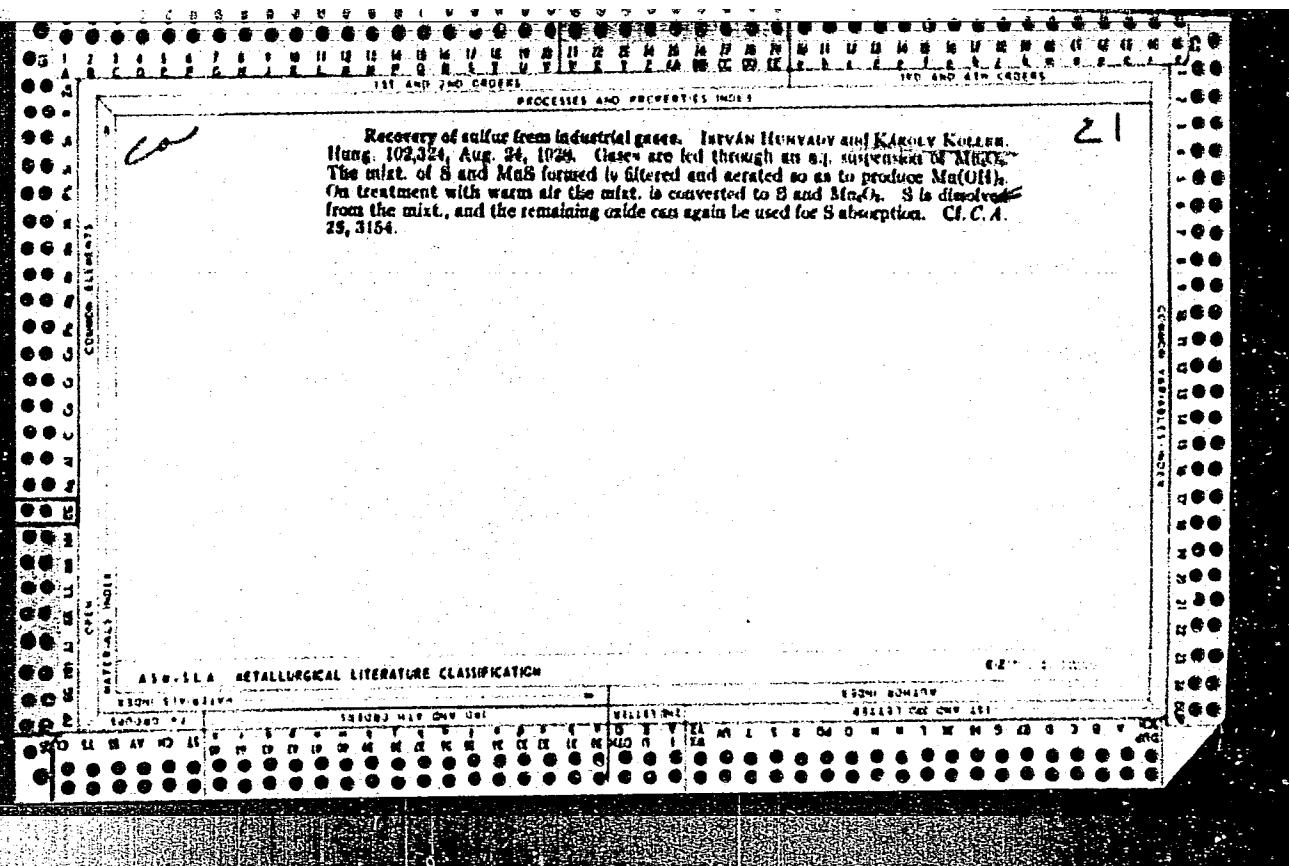
KOLLER, K. - Electric threshing. p. 144, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1956
VILLAMOSSAG (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet)

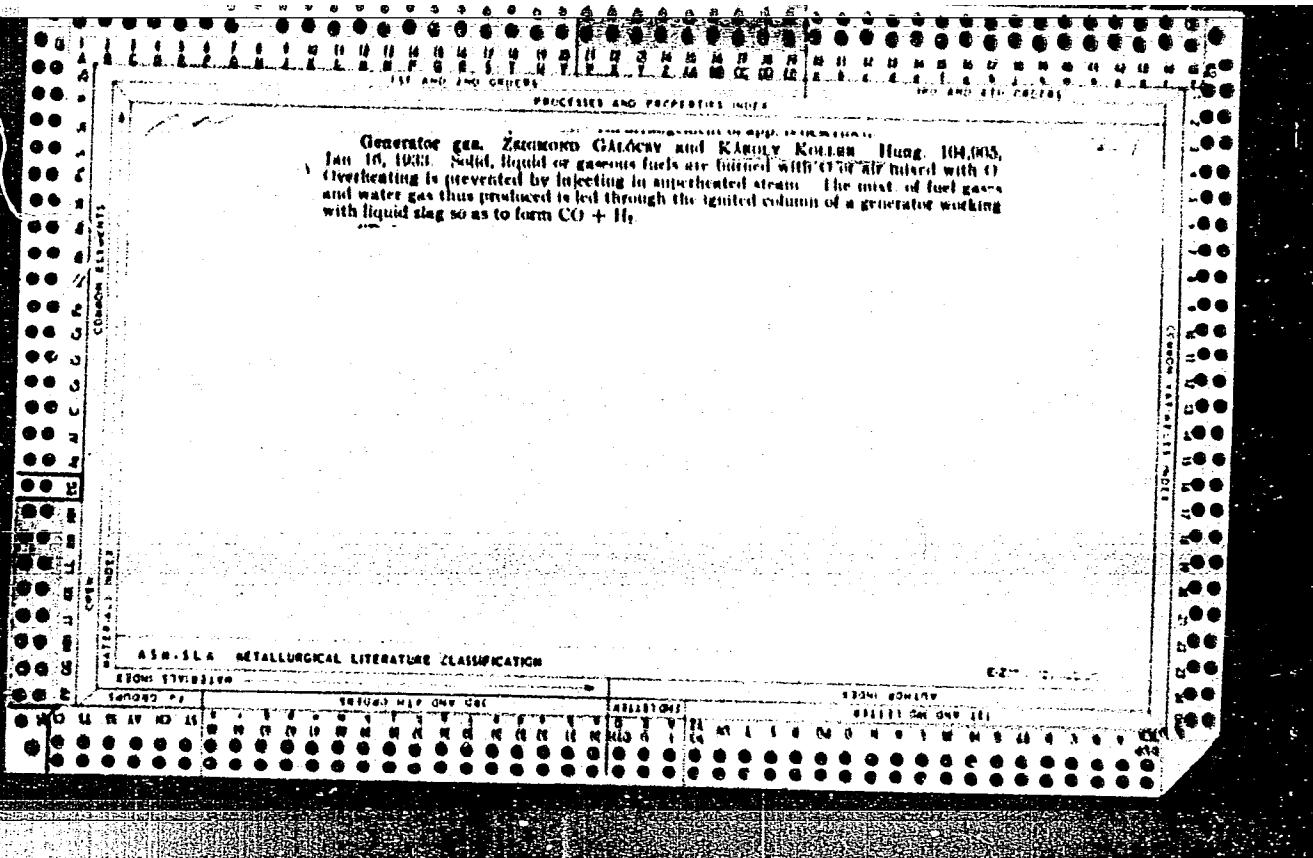
SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

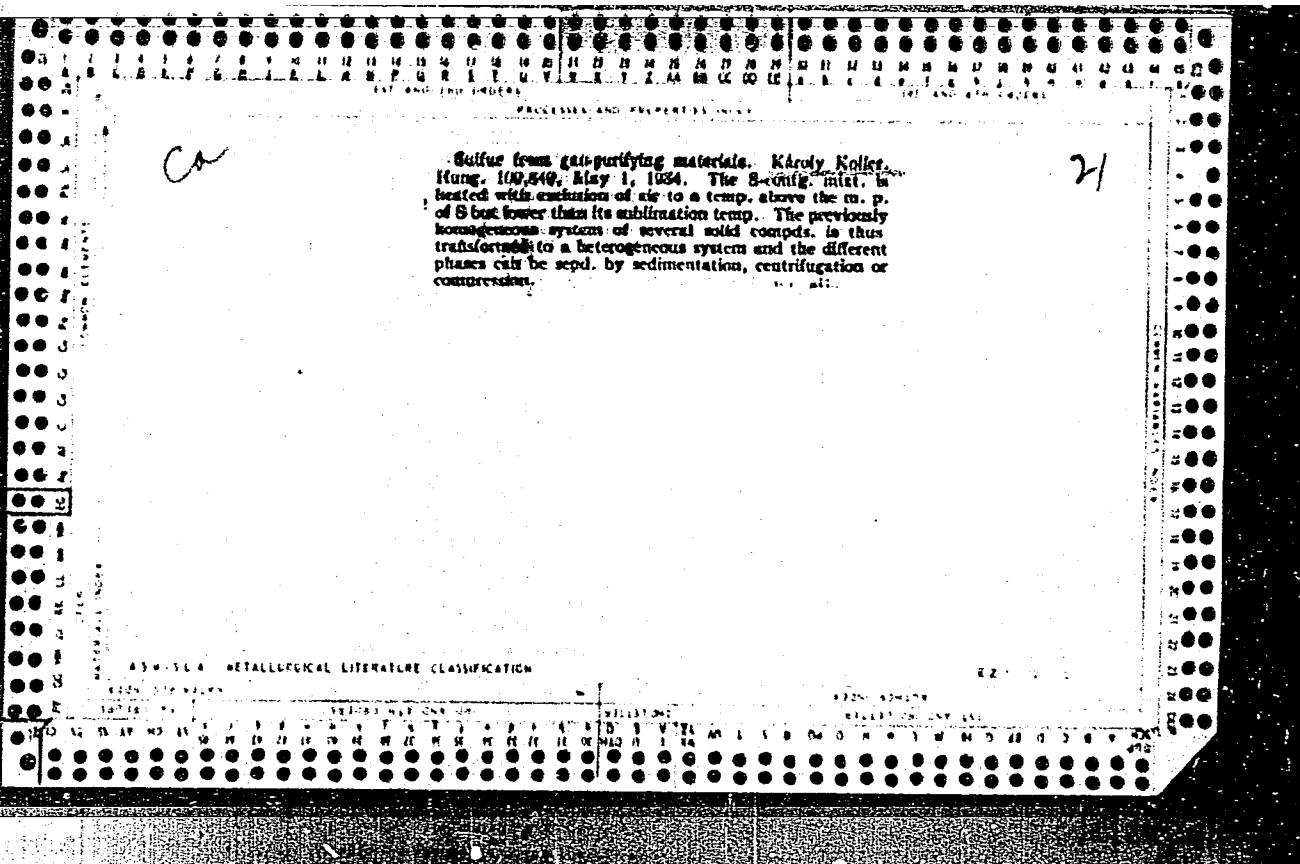
MIKECZ, Istvan; KAMCSA, Sandor; FLESCH, Gyorgy; BANHAZI, Gyula; BANOCZY,
Gyorgy; NAGY, Karoly; KUMFFY, Zoltan, dr.; KOLLER, Kalman; BAUMANN,
Pal; KRAKOWIAK, Sztanislaw (Varso, Lengyelorszag); FUTO, Istvan;
SZABO, Jozsef; FERENCZI, Bela; TIBOLD, Vilmos, dr.; PUCHER, Odon;
KOVACS, Laszlo; UDVARDI, Kornel

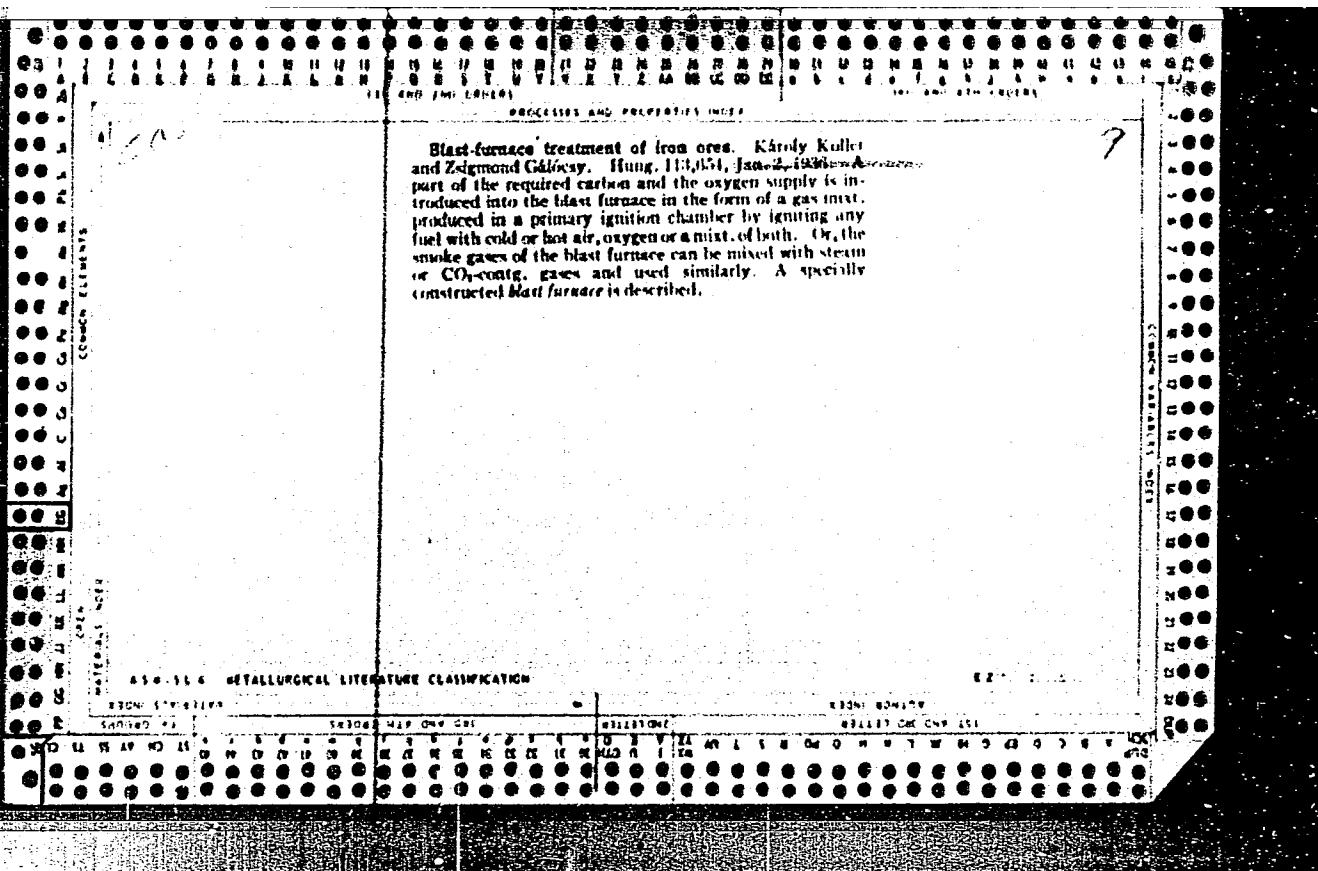
Discussion held in the field of "Rural electrification."
Villamossag 8 no. 56:153-156 Ky-Je '60.

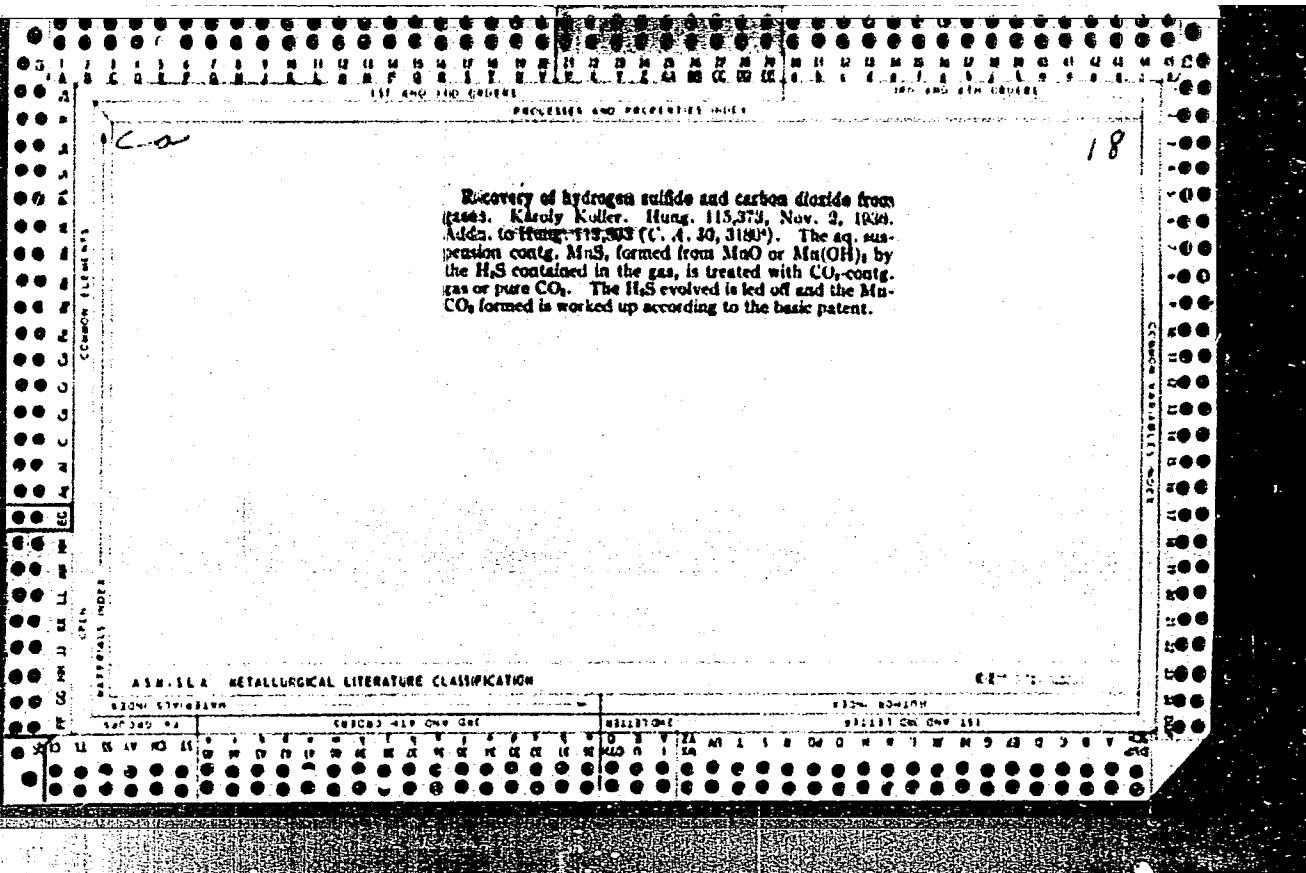
1. "Villamossag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Banoczy).











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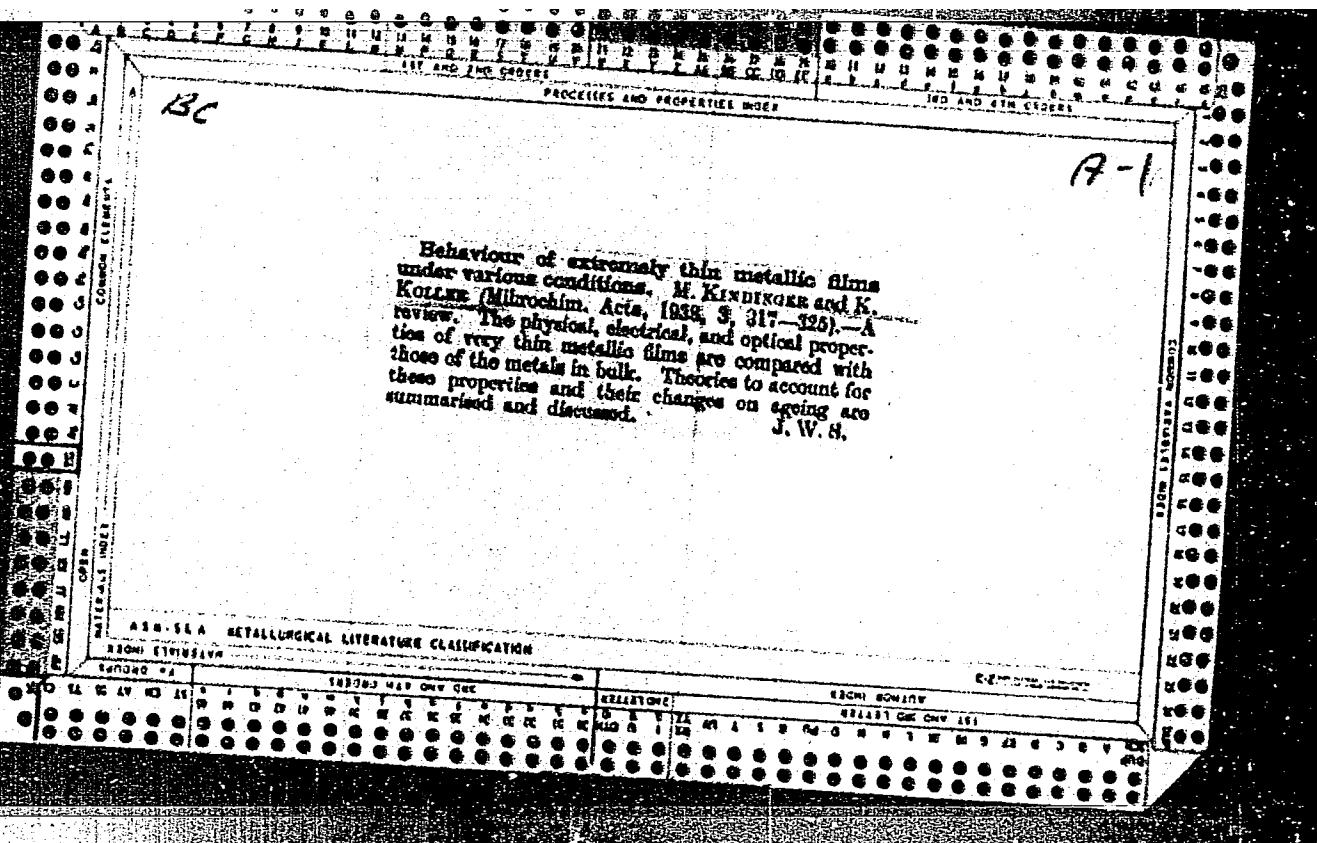
CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

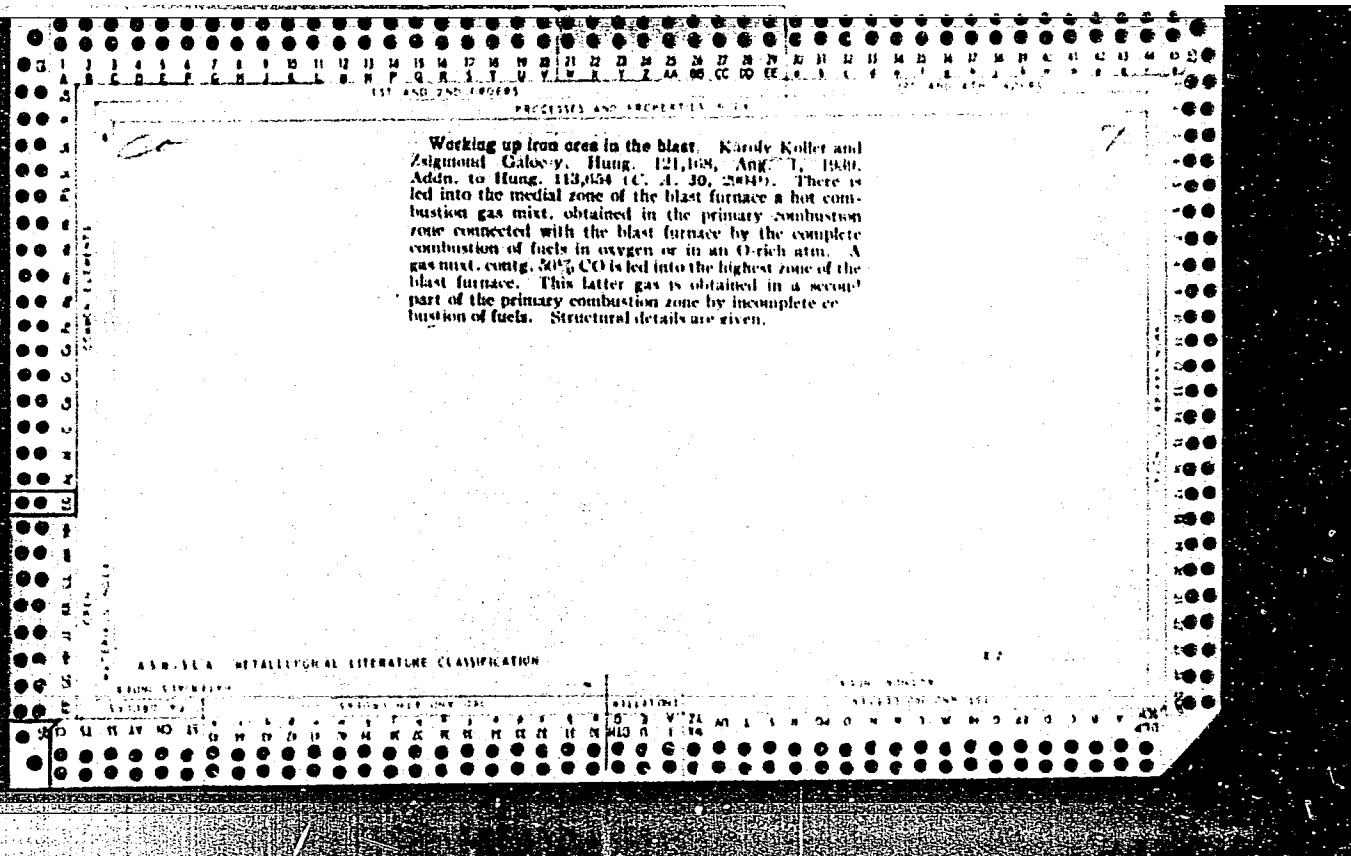
Effect of the intensity of the electric discharge on the
yield of acetylene in electrical cracking of methane. 1)
K. Kudler, Akira Todorogo, Iwafusa S., KSN-41(1971);
T.S.T.V. 31, 6978 (1971). -Pudomir. A. A. Pugachov

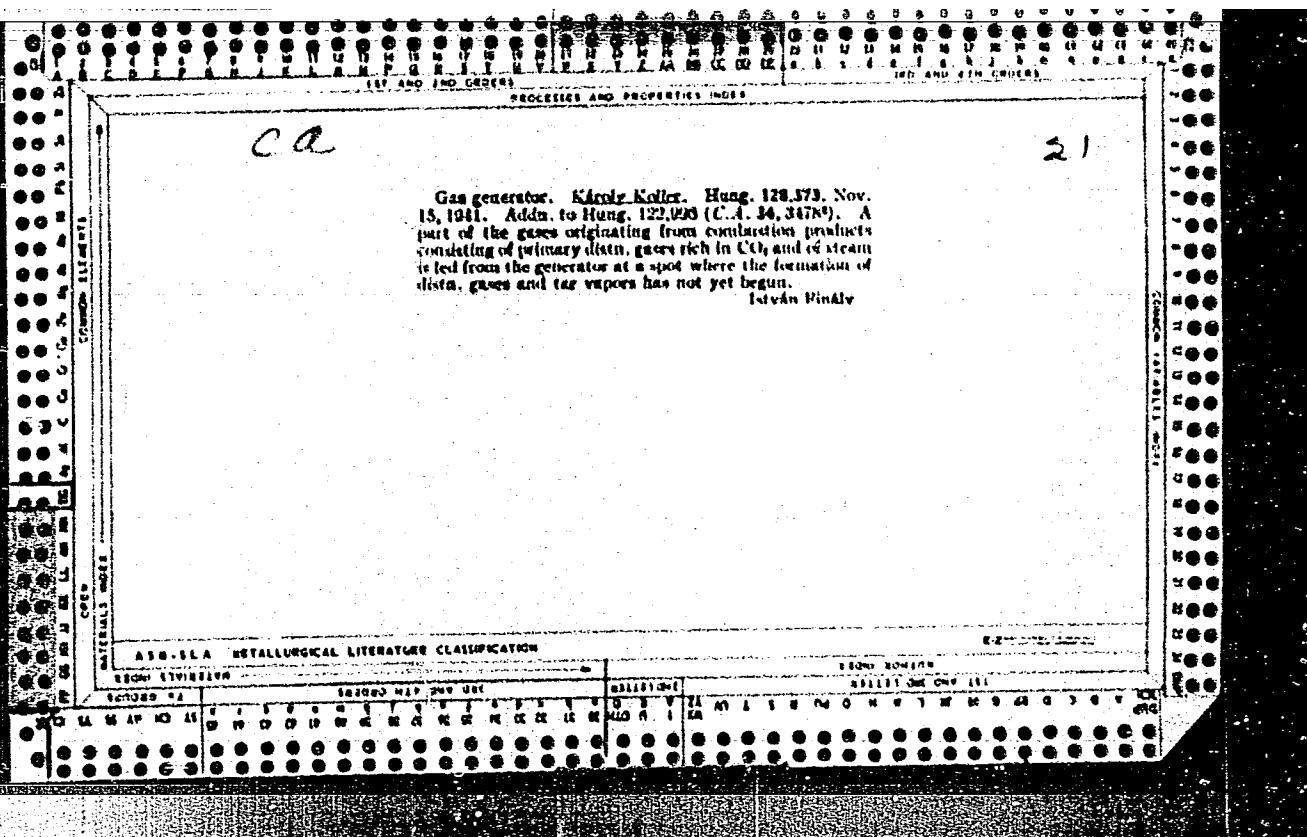
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

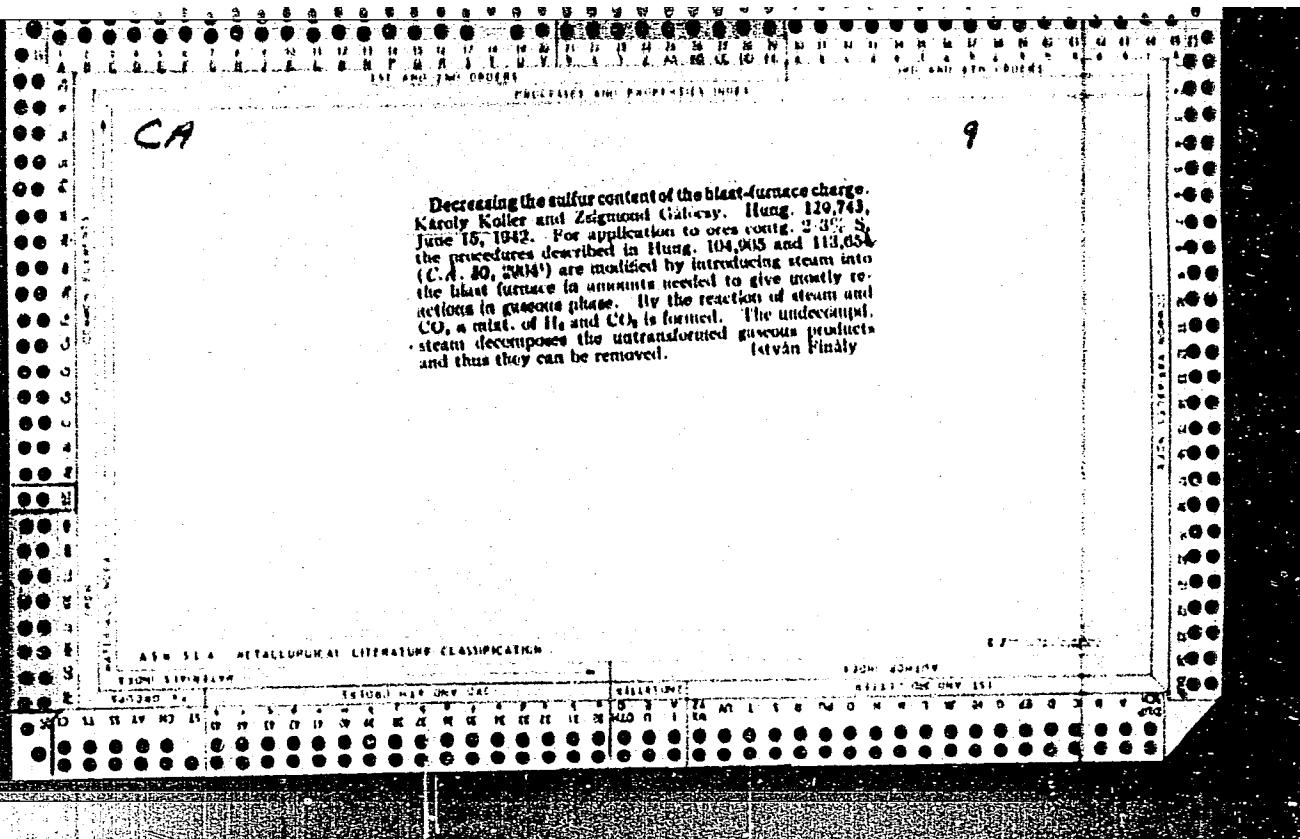
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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22

C.A.

Decomposition of hydrocarbons, especially for purposes of synthetic industries. Kataly. Koller and Zsigmond Gálosy. Hung. 136,933, Aug. 16, 1918. Hydrocarbons are fed in a cold state or at high temps. into the portion of a shaft furnace available for the decompo. of gases (temps. range from 600 to 1800°). The coal and coal ash present play a catalytic role and introduce mostly endothermic secondary decompo. reactions. The heat necessary for these reactions is supplied by the excess of calories of exhaust gases formed during the exothermic reactions taking place within the furnace. The amt. of decompd. gases can be increased by introducing hydrocarbons in a pre-heated state.
István Finlay

CH

21

Influencing the composition of generator gas or water
gas. Károly Kállai and Zsigmond Galócsy, Hung.
139,919, Sept. 24, 1940. The fuels are burned in a sep.
chamber which is connected with the gas generator with
addn. of the necessary steam with air, or O₂ or air en-
richened by O₂. The gas mixt. is lead into the zone of
gas generator which has a lower temp. than the gasification
zone. If increased H contents are wanted, then iron oxide
or substances contg. iron oxide are added; increased CH₄
contents can be obtained. A gas contg. CO₂ 4.0, CO 27.1,
H₂ 37.0, CH₄ 25.9, C₂H₆ 1.1, and N 4.9% with 4650 cal.
was produced.

István Finlay

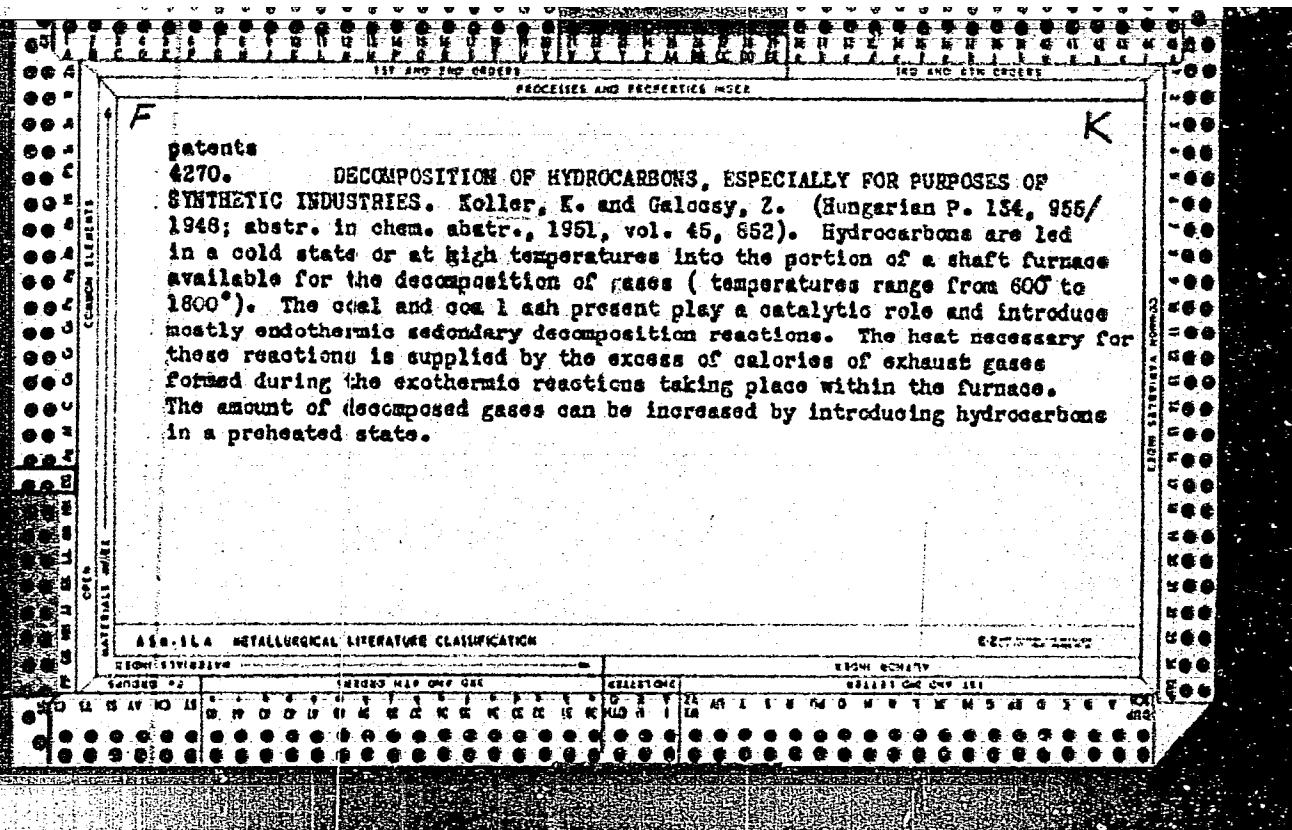
ED REPORT OF THE INSTITUTE OF METALLURICS FOR THE USSR AND THE SOVIET UNION PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		
<p>F 3376. INFLUENCING COMPOSITION OF GENERATOR GAS OR WATER GAS. Koller, K. and Galoscy, Z. (Hungarian P. 139, 919/1949; abstr. in chem. abstr., 1950, vol. 44, 6106). The fuels are burned in a separate chamber which is connected with the gas generator with addition of the necessary steam with air, or oxygen or air enriched by oxygen. The gas mixture is led into the zone of gas generator which has a lower temperature than the gasification zone. If increased hydrogen contents are wanted, iron oxide or substances containing iron oxide are added; increased CH₄ contents can be obtained. A gas containing CO₂ 4.0, CO 27.1, H₂ 37.0, CH₄ 25.9, C₆H₆ 1.1, and N 4.9% with 4650 cal. was produced.</p>		
CA		
A.B.S.I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		
14-1949 -4	SEARCHED AND FILED	SEARCHED AND FILED
CLASSIFICATION		REVIEWED 831287 GEN CAT 351
S T O U N D R I V E S M A T E R I A L S E N G I N E E R I N G P R O C E S S E S M E T A L L U R G Y C H E M I C A L P H Y S I C S A P P L I E D T E C H N O L O G Y B I O M E T A L L U R G Y C O M P U T E R I N F O R M A T I O N S Y S T E M S		

S. A.

Sect. B

Power Station

1415. *Controlled or divided switching and transmission substation in industry?* K. Koller, Siemens-Austria Tech. Ber., 3, 1-8 (Sept., 1931) In German.
Load-centre transformers are shown to be more economical. Using circuit-breakers with overload release is said to be preferable but considerably more expensive than fuses which can be combined with 1-pole disconnecting switches into a seat unit. In the case of h.v. motors, remote control of circuit-breakers in the substation leads to difficulties when safe operation is to be ensured; a ring-main with small switchboards close to the equipment is preferable and emergency hand operation is then possible. The advantages of high-breaking-capacity fuses are mentioned.



KOLLER, K.

Suspended low-voltage distribution networks for consumers. p. 23.

VILLANOSZAG. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 7, no. 1/2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 8, no. 2, July
1959. Uncl.

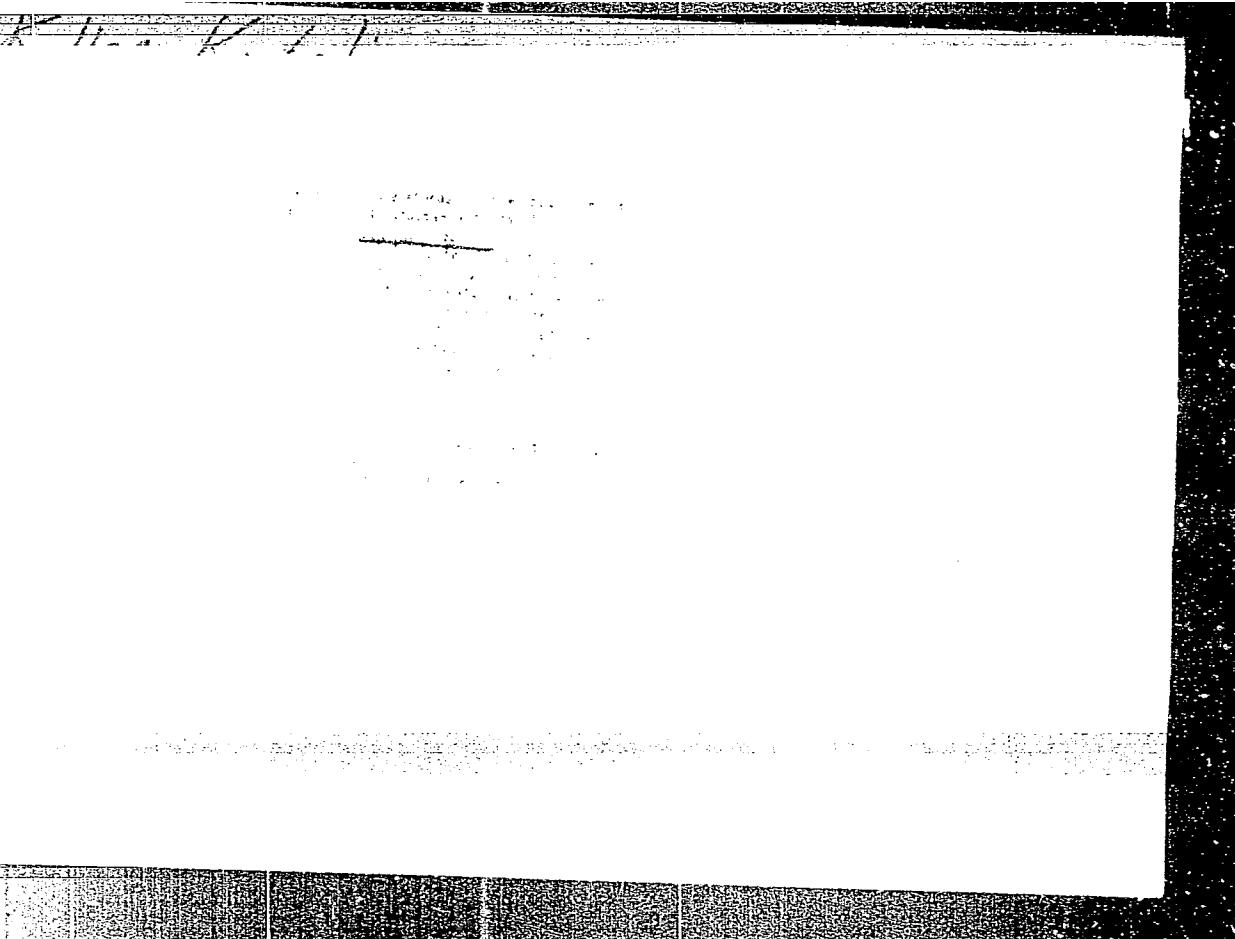
R K.

• Estimation of the biological value of the protein. A Loza and R. Moller (1938) in the U.S.A. and A. L. T. R. R. (1938) in England found that rats fed on a protein-free diet for periods of 10 days developed edema and contractures in various abdominal, skeletal and connective tissues. It was found that the total nitrogen content of the serum albumin fraction in normal rats was 81.4% while the protein nitrogen content of the protein-free rats was found to contain 74.4% nitrogen. The biological value of the protein-free diet is 81.4, as compared with 100 for casein. Mixed proteins were markedly more resistant to protein loss than pure proteins and hence, DUE does not require a pure protein diet if the animal is fed on a mixture of proteins containing a protein-free diet. Rats fed on a diet containing 50% protein-free diet and 50% protein-rich diet showed a marked protection against edema and contractures.

First of October, 1938. - Dr. C. E. Lovell

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

VIRAGH SZabolcs, Dr.; SZABO REZSO, Dr.; KOLLER KATALIN, Dr.

Eisenmenger complex in adolescence associated with open Botalli duct and aortic coarctation. Orv. hetil. 99 no.45:1584-1586 9 Nov 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korbonctani es Koraszovettani Intezetek (igazgato: Korpassy Bela dr. egyet tanar) es II sz-Belklinika-janak (mb. vezete: Szigetoi Istvan dr. adjunktus) kozlemenye.

(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, case reports

Eisenmenger complex with patent ductus arteriosus & coarctation of aorta in adolescent girl (Hung)

(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS, PATENT, case reports

with Eisenmenger complex & coarctation of aorta in adolescent girl (Hung)

(COARCTATION OF AORTA, case reports

with Eisenmenger complex & patent ductus arteriosus in adolescent girl (Hung)

KOLLER, Miklos, okleveles mernok, tudomanyos munkatars

Forecasting highway traffic. Kozl tud sz 13 no.10:446-455
0 '63.

1. Utugyi Kutato Intezet.

ALBRECHT, P.; BLASKOVIC, D.; STYK, B.; KOLLER, M.

Course of A2 influenza in intranasally infected mice examined
by the fluorescent antibody technique. Acta virol. (Praha)
[Eng] 7 no.5:405-413 S '63.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.
(INFLUENZA) (FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIC)

KOILER M., SALANKI J. and KESZTYUS L.

Pathophysiol. Inst., med. Univ., Debrecen. "Wirkung der Neurektomie auf das Sanarelli-Schwartzmann und Arthus-Sacharow-Phänomen. Effect of neurectomy on the Sanarelli-Schwartzman and Arthur-Sacharow phenomena ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (78-79)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, N. 10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLER, M.

L. Kesztyus, H. Csernyanszky, M. Koller und J. Salanki: "Nervensystem und Immunitat. II. Die Wirkung von Neurotomie und Narkose auf das Schwartzman-Phaenomen."

SO: Acta Microbiologica Hung. 2: 343-352, 1955. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KESZTYUS, L.; SALANKI, J.; KOLLER, M.

Role of the nervous system in immunity. III. Effect of neurootomy
on Arthus-Sakharov phenomenon. Acta microb. hung. 2 no.4:337-341
1955

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Debrecen.

(ALLERGY, experimental,
Arthus phenomenon, eff. of neurootomy)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of neurootomy on Arthus phenomenon)

KOLLER MIKLOS
MEDGYESI GYORGY; KOLLER MIKLOS

Effects of some plant hormone preparations on the growth of a Corynebacterium diphtheriae strain in Glauber culture medium. Kiserletes orvostud. 9 no.3:262-271 July 57.

1. Szabolcs-Szatmarmagyai Tanacs Rendelointezete Laboratorium.
(PLANT HORMONES, eff.
on growth of Corynebacterium diphtheriae strain, eff.
of synthetic hormones (Hun))
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE, eff., of drugs on
plant hormones, synthetic (Hun))

HUNGARY

VACZI, Lajos, director, GEDER, Laszlo, KOLLER, Miklos, JENEY, Eniko; Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen [original language version not given].

"The Influence of Temperature on the Multiplication of the Varicella Virus."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academicae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 2, 1963, pages 109-115.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] The reproduction of the varicella virus has been studied on human fibroblastic cultures at 30°, 37° and 39° C. The time necessary for the development of a continuous monolayer was approximately the same at 39° and 37° C; at 30° C, the process was considerably slower. The optimal temperature for the reproduction of the varicella virus was found to be 37°C. The virus synthesis is remarkably lower at 30°C and stops at 39°C. At 39°C, the initial (intra-nuclear) phase of the reproduction is inhibited. The intracellular virus remains infectious at this temperature for at least seven days. The slower rate of virus reproduction at 30°C may be due to the reduced cell metabolism at lower temperatures. 4 Eastern European, 7 Western references.

1/1

1

KOLLER, Miklos, GONCZOL, Eva, VACZI, Lajos; Institute of Microbiology (director: VACZI, Lajos), University Medical School, Debrecen [original language version not given].

"Study of the Multiplication of the Varicella-Zoster Virus by the Fluorescent Antibody Test."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academicae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 2, 1963, pages 183-188.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] The pathogenic changes and the intracellular location of the viral antigen have been studied in human embryonic fibroblast cultures, at different times, following inoculation with varicella-zoster virus. The first cytopathic changes were visible 10 hours after the inoculation; at this time, some minute, eosinophilic granules, each surrounded by a light area, appeared. Characteristic type-A inclusions were visible 48-72 hours after inoculation. The complete destruction of cells took 96-144 hours. Viral antigen was first detectable around the tenth hour of the infection; some minute fluorescent spots were visible in the nuclei. Between 24-48 hours, nuclear fluorescence increased and cytoplasmic fluorescence appeared. After 72 hours, the antigen gradually disappeared from the nucleus while the cytoplasm continued its fluorescence. The intracellular distribution of viral antigens and the formation of type-A nuclear inclusions seem to be parallel phenomena. 2 Eastern European, 9 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

KOLLER, M.; GEDER, L.; LEHEL, F.; GONCZOL, Eva; KISS, Jolan

Column chromatography on DEAE cellulose column of Herpes Simplex virus and Cytomeglovirus. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.4:369-374 '64-'65.

J. Institute of Microbiology (Director: L. Vacz), University Medical School, Debrecen.

ZHAROVA, Ye.I.; KOLLER, P.S.; SHUGA; BOLOTNIKOVA, F.I.; RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.
prof.

Karyological analysis of hemopoietic cells in experimental leukemoid
reaction. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.12:9-13 D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. M.O.Raushenbakh)
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (direktor - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhra-
neniya SSSR, Moskva, i tsitologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof.
P.S. Koller) Instituta imeni Chester Ritti (direktor - prof.
A. Kheddov), London.

SEHNALEK, F.; KOSTENSKA, I.; KOLLER, R.

Complex utilization of the Kisevce-Svabovce manganese ore.
Sbor VST Kosice 1:105-110 '64.

1. Chair of Metallurgy of the Higher School of Technology,
Kosice. Submitted March 27, 1963.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr., egyetemi tanar; FASKERTI, Sandor; SZABO, Dezso, dr., a kozlekedestudomanyok kandidatusa, okl.mernok; CSUHAY, Denes; TAKACS, Endre; CSABAII, Rudolf; NAGY, Rudolf; KUTAS, Laszlo;mernok; VASARHELYI, Boldizsar, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok doktora, tanszek-vezeto egyetemi tanar; KOLLER, Sandor, muezgyetemi adjunktus; KALNOKI [REDACTED], Sandor; GYOMBER, Sandor; TALLO, Gyula; KOZARY, Istvan; SZILAGYI, Lajos; HEGYI, Kalman,okl.mernok; BERCZIK, Andras; MARKI, Laszlo; PAIFI, BUDINSZKI, Endre; NAGY, Endre,okl.mernok; SZATMARY, Ferenc; MAGORI, Judit; CSIKHELYI, Bela; MESZLERI, Zoltan; VEROSZTA, Imre; ZSIGA, Sandor; TOROK, Istvan; KONCZ, Laszlo; WESSELY, Ferencne; SZABO, Bele; KOMOROCZI, Lajos; GINTL, Jozsef; CSONTOS, Dezso; JAKAB, Sandor; LOVASZ, Istvan, mernok; KISS, Karoly; RODONI, Karoly

The City Transportation Conference in Szeged. Kozl tud sz 12 no.2.
49-54 F '62.

1. Akademiai levelező tag, a kozlekedes- es postaügyi miniszter
első helyettese, es "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle" szerkeszto
bizottsagi tagja (for Csanadi) 2. Kozlekedes- es Postaügyi Miniszterium
Muszaki Felügyeleti Osztalyanak vezetoje (for Faskerti) 3. Fovarosi
Tanaca Vegrehajto Bizottsaga VIII. Varosrendezesi es Epiteszeti
Osztalyanak munkatarsa, es "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle" szerkeszto
bizottsagi tagja (for Szabo)

(Continued on next card)

CSEHABI, Gyorgy --- (Continued) Card 2.

4. Fomernok, Kozlekedes- es Postaügyi Miniszterium Kozlekedespoltikai Osztalyanak munkatarsa (for Csuhay) 5. Kozlekedes- es Postaügyi Miniszterium Autokozlekedesi Vezerigazgatosaganak szakosztalyvezetoje (for Takacs) 6. MAV fointezo, a Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet miskolci teruleti szervezetek titkara (for Csabai) 7. Fomernok, a Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Kozlekedesi Igazgatosaga helyettes vezetoje (for Nagy) 8. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Kozlekedesi Igazgatosaganak fejlesztesi eloadoja (for Kutasi) 9. "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Vasarhelyi) 10. Csoportvezeto fomernok, Debrecen m.j. Varosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Ipari es Kozlekedesi Osztaly (for Kalnoki Kiss) 11. Rendorornagy, Csongrad Megyei Rendorfokapitanysag Kozrendvedelmi Osztalya (for Gyomber) 12. Fomernok, Miskolc m.j. Varosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Epitesi es Kozlekedesi Osztaly (for Fallo) 13. Fomernok, Kozlekedes-es Postaügyi Miniszterium Utosztalya (for Kozary) 14. Favorosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga VIII. Varosrendezesi es Epiteszeti Osztalyanak vezetoje (for Szilagyi) 15. Ut-Vasuttervező Osztaly Kozlekedesi Osztalya vezetoje (for Hegyi) 16. BUVATI Kozlekedesi es Kozmuszakostalyanak vezetoje, Budapest (for Berczik) 17. Pecs m.j. varos Tanacsa BV Epitesi es Kozlekedesi Osztalyanak vezetoje (for Marki)

(Continued on next card)

CSANADI, Gyorgy --- (Continued) Card 3.

18. Szeged m.j. Varosi Tanacs Epitesi es Kozlekedesi Osztalyanak fomernoke (for Palfi Budinszki)
19. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat iranyito tervezoso (for Endre Nagy)
20. Debreceni Kozlekedesi Vallalat igazgatoja (for Szatmary)
21. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat tervezomernoke (for Magori)
22. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat tervezomernoks (for Csikhalvi)
23. Miskolci Kozlekedesi Vallalat fomernoke (for Mesaleri)
24. Kozlekedesi es Postaugyi Minisztérium Autokozlekedesi Fosztalyanak fomernoke (for Veroszta)
25. Szegedi Kozlekedesi Vallalat fomernoke (for Zsiga)
26. Miskolci Kozlekedesi Vallalat fokonyveloje (for Torok)
27. Debreceni Kozlekedesi Vallalat fomernoke (for Koncz)
28. Penzugy-miniszterium foeladoja (for Wessely)
29. Pecsi Kozlekedesi Vallalat igazgatoja (for Szabo)
30. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Varosrendezesi Fosztalyanak mernoke (for Komoroczi)
31. Fovarosi Villamosvasut Fomernoke (for Gintl)

(Continued on next card)

CSANADT Gyorgy — (Continued) Card 4.

32. 51-es Autokozlekedesi Vallalat munkatarsa (for Csontos).
33. Ut-Vasuttervező Vallalat irodavezeto fomernöke (for Jakab).
34. Budapesti Helyierdeku Vasutak osztalyvezetője (for Lovasz).
35. Magyar Allamvasutak igazgathelyettese (for Kiss, Karoly).
36. Magyar Allamvasutak vezetigazgathohelyettese (for Rodonyi).

KOLLER, S.

"Problems of horizontal route planning in connection with settlements." p. 195.
(KOZLEKED ESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

KOLLER, S.

"Remarks on Laszlo Gaspar's article 'Utilization of Local and Waste Materials in Highway Construction'" p. 300, (MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, no. 6, June 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KOLLE, S.

Some problems of technical development in constructing concrete road paving. p.154. HELYÉPITESTUDOMÁNYI SZEMLE. Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

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KOLLER, S. Kalman Lehotzky's Az utepites kezikonyve (Handbook of Road Construction); a book review. p. 238.

Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1956.
MELYEPITESTUDOMANI SZEMLE
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

KOLLER, S.

Field of operation and training of highway-traffic engineers in Hungary and abroad. p. 301.

KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 9, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLER, Sandor, muszaki egyetemi adjunktus

Methodological investigation of highway and city traffic accidents.
Auto motor 16 no. 9-3-4 '6. My '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KOLLER, Sandor, mussaki egyetemi adjunktus.

We are asking motor vehicle drivers to help the "from - to" highway traffic investigations. Auto motor 16 no.11;3 6Je '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLER, Sandor, műszaki egyetemi adjunktus

*Analysis of the probable increase in the city traffic of
Budapest. Auto motor 16 no.20:23 21 0 '63.*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KOLLER, Sandor

In the interest of the traffic on the "Balaton route."
Auto motor 16 no.14:3-4 21 Jl '63.

1. Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet Kozuti es Varosi Forgalom-
biztonsagi allando bizottsaganak vezetője.

KOLLER, Sandor, muszaki egyetemi adjunktus; ALMASSY, Sarlos, Istvan, dr.; KADAS, Kalman, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi tanar; NAGY, Rudolf; TURANYI, Istvan, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, tanszekvezeto tanar; GINTL, Jozsef, fomernok; SZILAGYI, Lajos; KELEMEN, Lajos

The 5th Conference on City Transportation. Auto motor 16 no.20:5-6 21 0 '63.

1. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga elnöke (for Sarlos).
2. Fovarosi Tanacs Kozlekedesi Igazgatosaganak helyettes vezetője (for Nagy).
3. Epitoipari Muszaki Egyetem (for Turanyi).
4. Fovarosi Villamosvasut (for Gintl).
5. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Epitesi es Varosrendezesi Osztalyanak vezetője (for Szilagyi).
6. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga elnokhelyettese (for Kelemen).

KOLLER, Sander, okleveles mérnök, egyetemi adjunktus

Correlation between highway accidents and road characteristics as
well as traffic density. Kozl tul sz 14 no.11:486-491 N '64.

KOLLER, Sandor, okleveles mernok, egyetemi adjunktus; MOHAROS, Kalman,
okleveles gepeszmerok

First results of road pavement roughness tests in Hungary. Kozl
tud sz 14 no. 91403-406 S '64.

1. Division Chief, Scientific Research Institute of Automotive
Transportation, Budapest.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLER, Sandor, egyetemi adjunktus

An account of the Highway Traffic Safety Conference. Kozl tud
sz 15 no.4:160-166. Ap '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

SZABO, Dezsö, dr.; CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.; SARLOS, Istvan; KADAS, Kalman, dr., kandidatus; GYULAI, Geza; VILMOS, Endre, dr.; MAGY, Rudolf, főmérnök; KOLLER, Sandor, adjunktus; TURANYI, Istvan, dr., tanszékvezető egyetemi tanár; BENYEI, Andras, dr.; BARANSZKY JOB, Imre; BORSOS, Jozsef, dr., egyetemi tanár; HEGYI, Kalman

The 5th Conference on City Transportation. Epites kozleked tud kozl 7 no.3:341-346 '63.

1. Committee of Highway and City Transportation, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Csanadi).
2. Executive Commission, Capital City Council, Budapest (for Sarlos).
3. Faculty of Transportation Engineering, Technical University of Building and Transportation, Budapest (for Kadas).
4. Head, Directorate of Transportation, Executive Commission, Capital City Council, Budapest (for Gyulai).
5. Technical University of Building and Transportation, Budapest (for Vilmos and Turanyi).
6. Directorate of Transportation, Executive Commission, Capital City Council, Budapest (for Rudolf Nagy).
7. Chair of Road Construction, Technical University of Building and Transportation, Budapest (for Koller).
8. Research Group of Transportation, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Benyei).
9. National Committee on Technical Development, Budapest (for Baranszky Job).
10. Road and Railroad Planning Enterprise, Budapest (for Hegyi).

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KEYWORD

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

Koller, V.

Gas losses in distribution. p. 243. PALIVA. (Ministerstvo
paliv a energetiky) Praha. Vol. 35, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

100% OF GASES AS SUPPLIED FROM THE
THERMOCOUPLE, VOL. 10, PRESSURE
IS 100% AS WATER PRESSURE.
THESE WATER VAPOR, ARE ESTIMATED,
TO BE 100% OF THE VAPOR IN THE
THERMOCOUPLE, IF NOT CORRECT.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KOLLER, V.

Solution of long-distance and local distribution of gas, p. 233.

PALIVA. (Ministerstvo paliv a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro
vyuziti paliv pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 39,
no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

uncl.

KOLLER, V.

Development of a system of gas mains in Czechoslovakia. Gaz.prom.
5 no.11:44-47 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Czechoslovakia--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KOLLER, Vl., inz.

Calculation of city circuit gas ducts in selecting the best
dimensioned network. Paliva 44 no.5/6:182-186 My-Je '64.

I. Plynoprojekt, Prague.

ARUTYUNOV, V.O.; GORDOV, A.N.; ZAKS, I.M.; IVLEV, A.I.; KOLLEROV, D.K.

Fundamentals of the organization of a national system of standard information data. Izm. tekhn. no. 581-5 Myt'64 (MIRA 17e7)

KOLLEROV, D. K.

"Physico-Chemical Characteristics of Liquid and Hard Coal Products,"
Moscow/Leningrad, 1951.

KOLLEMOV, D.K.; SMIRNOV, N.I., redaktor; SMIRNOVA, V.A., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Physical and chemical properties of liquid shale and coal products]
Fiziko-khimicheskie svoistva zhidkikh slantsevykh i kamennougol'nykh
produktov. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tehn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1951. 247 p. [Microfilm]
(Coal-tar products) (MLRA 7:12)

✓ 2672. Kollerev, D. K. Bachinskii's viscosity law. (in Russian)
Trudi Vses. nauchno-tekhnicheskogo in-ta po pererabotke suroviny, 2, 109-112, 1959
Ref. Zh. Tekhn. 1956, Rev. no. 2891

It is shown that, for variation in the ~~temperature~~ a liquid with temperature, the formula proposed by A. I. Bachinskii is very well confirmed by experiment.

where η_1 is the absolute value of the viscosity at T_1 ,
 ν is the constant characteristic of the given substance,
 ν_0 is the specific volume at the same temperature, ν_1 is the specific volume at the value b of the ν_1 and T_1 . The value b corresponds to the value b of the ν_1 and T_1 in the equation of state of Bachinskii's law. In a number of cases, it is shown that using its use in calculation, certain errors can be avoided if the values indicated.

Courtesy Reference Library
Translation courtesy Ministry of Defense

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Source: BUVO 4/57

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

✓ 2910. DIAGRAM FOR CALCULATING THE POSITION OF THE POINT OF MAXIMUM PRESSURE IN A CYLINDRICAL SHELL.
Kollegov, D.K. and Zhilenskaya, V.A. (Zhurn. Tekhn. Kibernetika, No. 1, 1970).
Perevod SSSR. Inst. Teor. Fizik. SSSR, Moscow, 1971. 12 pp.
Obzor. In Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., No. 1, 1971).
Diagram illustrating the location of the point of maximum pressure in a cylindrical shell. When the pressure is maximum, a diagonal is constructed from the center of the cylinder to the outer surface. The intersection of this diagonal with the outer surface is the point of maximum pressure.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

DOCUMENT NO. 25
Soviet Oil Ind., Moscow, 1951, Vol. 10.
It is assumed that the relationship between
the standard liquids is known. The following
values for the C fractions of volatile hydrocarbons
are given with the experimental values:
1. When it is heated to 300°C, the maximum
is 7.6°C.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KOLLEROV, D.K.

Continuously operated countercurrent extraction columns. Trudy
VIIIPS no.3:125-144 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Baltic Sea region--Oil shales) (Hydrocarbons)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

✓ 251. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF POLY(VINYL CHLORIDE)
TREATMENT OF VOLGA RIVER. Kellercov, D.N. Matyushin, V.P. Serebryakova, V.A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KOLLEROV, D.K.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62512

Author: Kollerov, D. K., Matveyeva, N. I.

Institution: None

Title: Specific Heat of Commercial Shale, Shale Coke and Shale Concentrate

Original
Periodical: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta po pererabotke slantsev, 1955, No 4, 236-243

Abstract: Results of calorimetric determinations of specific heat values of commercial shale of the Baltic region, chamber-oven coke and shale concentrates, produced by flotation, at heating temperatures of the samples up to 150°. On the basis of the results thus obtained thermal capacity equations are derived which are recommended for technological computations.

KOLLEROV, D.K.

New method of heat measurement in the process of heating a
specimen. Trudy VNIIPS no.4:244-258 '55. (MIRA 13:4)
(Thermal analysis) (Heat--Transmission)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

DATE OF INITIAL DECODE: 09/18/2001
DECODED BY: (Data, Technol. Repliva (Chem. Tech. Div.)
(10), 100% from other sources) IN 100% SCALE.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

*Desayunyye ssi tse vno tsitstipshchik
plants*

KOLLEROV, V.K.

AUTHOR: Kollerov, D.K. 65-7-4/14

TITLE: The Distribution of the Gas Stream in a Layer of a Granular Material (Raspredeleniye gazovogo potoka v sloye nasypnogo materiala)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.7,
pp. 23 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the distribution of the flow of gases across a shaft filled with a granular material of various sizes under laminar and turbulent conditions of flow is discussed. The results of calculations indicate the importance of the size segregation of materials in the shaft. The necessity of carrying out an investigation on the size segregation in oil shale gas producers is stressed. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 9 references, 3 of which are Russian, 1 French and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIPS

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

SOV/65-58-7-3/12

AUTHORS: Kollerov, D. K. and Zhimenskaya, V. A.

TITLE: Resistance of a Crushed Slate Layer to Gas Current
(Soprotivleniye sloya droblenogo slantsa gazovomu potoku)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr. 7.
pp. 15 - 21. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: During investigations on the resistance of a crushed slate layer to a gas current the equation of L. S. Leybenzon (Ref.1) was used

$$\Omega = \frac{a}{8} (Re)^{\frac{1}{3}} = A(Re)^n.$$

where Ω = Leybenzon's parameter and Re = the modified Reynold's number. The hydraulic pressure of a layer of material in lumps was investigated on fractions of crushed baltic slate, coal and metallurgical coke (size = from 2 - 3 mm to 50 - 75 mm). ρ was determined on the basis of measurements of the geometrical surface according to the method of porosity. By including this foam factor ρ in the formula it was found that all investigated values on the hydraulic resistance of a layer agree in the parameter Ω and Re . The expression for losses of

Card 1/2

SCV/
Resistance of a Crushed Slate Layer to Gas Current.65-58-7-3/12

resistance for a viscous flow was shown to be identical with P. Carman's equation. Figs. 1 and 2 show a laboratory testing device. Results of 36 series of experiments, carried out on dry technological baltic slate, coal and metallurgical coke are given (Tables 2 and 3). Fig. 4 shows in graphical form the resistance of a layer of crushed slate. There are 4 Figures, 3 Tables and 4 References: 2 Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIPS.

1. Rock--Physical properties 2. Gases--Penetration 3. Gas flow
--Analysis

Card 2/2

ZELVENSkiy, Ya.D.; KOLLEROV, D.K.; TYRSIN, A.A.; SHALIGIN, V.A.

Use of radioactive isotopes of sulfur to study the processes of
the formation of corrosive substances in compressors and gas pipes.
Gaz. prom. no.5:41-45 My '58. (MIRA 11c5)
(Sulfur—Isotopes) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SOV/96-58-8-11/22

AUTHORS: Kollerov, D.K. (Doctor of Technical Science) and
Avdonina, Ye.S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Determination of the Diffusion Characteristics and Rate
of Burning of Lumps of Shale Coke (Opredeleniye
diffuzionnoy kharakteristiki i skorostey goreniya
kuskov slantsevogo koksa)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, nr 8, pp 51-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The combustion and gasification of high-ash material containing relatively small amounts of carbon have special features because the reaction products diffuse through an envelope of ash, the thickness of which is always changing. Previous work on this subject is reviewed. The rate of burning of carbon in lumps of fuel is largely governed by external conditions. This work deals with the combustion of carbon in lumps of shale coke. This material is of high porosity (0.6 - 0.8) and low carbon-content (8 - 16%). The simplifying assumptions made when determining diffusion coefficients and rate of burning are explained. The classic diffusion equations are considered applicable to the case of diffusion of gas through an ash envelope.

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SOV/96-58-8-11/22

Determination of the Diffusion Characteristics and Rate of Burning
of Lumps of Shale Coke

Accordingly, equation (8) is derived for the case of combustion of the carbon to CO_2 . However, some of the carbon may burn only to CO because of the limited air supply, and equation (9) covers the case of complete and incomplete combustion of carbon. This equation was used to determine diffusion coefficients and rates of burning of shale coke. The equation assumes that the diffusion coefficient through the envelope of ash is a constant for the given material, although in fact its value may differ from one lump to another. Indeed, the analysis may vary quite widely from one lump to another. Thus the diffusion coefficients obtained are a sort of average. The methods of preparing the lumps of coke for test and of determining their physical and chemical properties are described. The content of carbonates is important because they may be decomposed during firing and so affect the results. When the lumps of coke were in the furnace, a nitrogen atmosphere was used during heating up and cooling down, and air-blast at the desired rate was applied during the tests.

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SOV/96-58-8-11/22

Determination of the Diffusion Characteristics and Rate of Burning
of Lumps of Shale Coke

Gas samples were taken for analysis during the tests. Unburnt residual matter was also analysed. The first series of tests was made on coke that had been quenched with water. The diameter of the coke particles ranged from 11.7 to 35.9 mm, the combustion temperature from 900 - 1175°C, the combustion time from 10 - 240 minutes and the carbon content of the coke from 17.5 - 34.4%; the excess-air factor was also varied widely. Despite the wide range of experimental conditions the diffusion coefficient was of fairly constant value, 29×10^{-3} . Tests were also made on coke that had not been quenched. The physical condition of this material was very similar to that of coke produced in the lower part of shale distillation plant. These tests were all made with restricted air-supply and the combustion products contained considerable quantities of carbon monoxide. As in the previous case, the value of the diffusion coefficient was reasonably constant at about $62 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$.

Card 3/4 The test results, plotted in Figs 1 and 2, show that the

SOV/96-58-8-11/22

Determination of the Diffusion Characteristics and Rate of Burning
of Lumps of Shale Coke

experimental results lie closely about a line corresponding to equation (9). In practice lumps of shale reach the zone of combustion and gasification with the carbonates only partially decomposed. There is then a complicated process of burning the carbon, which raises the coke to the gasification temperature and provides heat for decomposition of carbonates and reduction of carbon dioxide. The process will obviously take longer than that of burning.

There are: 2 figures, 1 table and 8 literature references
(4 Soviet, 4 English)

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
slantsev (Scientific Research Institute for the
Treatment of Shale)

1. Coke--Combustion
2. Coke--Diffusion
3. Diffusion--Theory

Card 4/4

<p>Minsk i tekhnologiya topiva i produktov yego pererabotki. Vyp. 8 (Chemical and Technological Problems of Fuel and Products of Refining, No. 8) Leningrad: Gosplotkharizdat Ord. 1959. 247 p. (Series: Iss. Tread.) Karta-219 inserted. 2,500 copies printed.</p> <p>Sponsoring Agency: N.I.P.D.N. Leningradskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy region. Sovet narodnykh znanii.</p> <p>PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and engineering and technical personnel in plants of the fuel and gas industry.</p> <p>CONTENTS: The results of research and experimental work carried out in 1957 and 1958 by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for shale processing are summarized in this collection. Organic compounds of oil shale from various regions, their chemical composition, and physical and chemical properties are reviewed, along with the production of shale oil and shale gas. Also discussed are distillation of oil shale, analysis of oil shale and abundance, fractionation of oil obtained in oil shale cracking, conversion of shale oil to shale oil, the equipment used, hydrocarbonization of shale fuel produced from oil shale, extraction of phenols, and purification of tar from shale oil. New articles are accompanied by references. In addition, the book contains a number of bibliographies of 126 Soviet and non-Soviet works on the processing of oil shale.</p>	<p>Filatov, D.M., Thermophysical and Physicochemical Properties of Oil Shale from the Baltic Region. (Article 2) Boat capacity of oil shale and temperature of oil shale shale. 35</p> <p>Vorontsov, M.I., Testing of Gas Generating Stations of the Oil Shale and Tar in the Form of Shale. 52</p> <p>Bogachuk, L.I., N.N. Pecherskiy, and N.M. Tishlitskaya. Prospects of Using Oxygen at Plants Producing Gas from Oil Shale. 63</p> <p>Zemlyanov, J.B., and V.I. Zabrodin. Condensation and Cooling System for the Vapor and Gas Produced in the Shaking of Oil Shale. 75</p> <p>Ivanov, A.N., Method of Solvent Mass Transfer in Immiscible Solutions. 82</p>	<p>Gritsayev, Z.E., I.M. Rubin, and A.Z. Brashkin. Study of Toxicity of Light Fractions of Gasoline Produced From Liquid- Phase of Ondorfing Fuel Oils. 97</p> <p>Ivanov, D.I., M.I. Zelenin, N.P. Sharunova, and Yu.A. Konak. Formation of Polymers and Correlation of the Koltchikov-Larinized Gas Pipeline. 106</p> <p>Zhemchik, V.L., and V.L. Klimenko. New Pipe Stills for Conversion of Hydrocarbons. 113</p> <p>Glushchenko, Ye.Y., and N.O. Pravz. Hydrogenation of Diesel Fuel Produced From Oil Shale. 133</p> <p>Khazanov, I.I., and S.G. Masarova. Composition of Chalcocil Groups and Properties of Neutral Oxygen Compounds Contained in Oil Shale Produced by Soaking. 142</p> <p>Kozel'skaya, N.V. Pyrolysis of the Residuum Contained in Shale From the Furnace Chamber With a Substic Joint Up to 180°C. 154</p> <p>Lapin, V.M., and G.D. Nasarova. Ways of Increasing Production of Surface-Active Components of Oil Shale Tar. 176</p> <p>Novikov, N.Y. Composition of Pyridine Bases of Oil Shale Tar From the Furnace Chamber. 198</p> <p>Rubanov, B.I., and Yu.A. Korolev. Countercurrent Extraction of Phenol From Tarry Waters Prepared With Benzylacetate and the Problem of Mass Transfer. 203</p>
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10(4)

AUTHOR:

Kollerov, D. K., Doctor of Technical
Sciences
Hydrodynamics of the Porous Medium (Gidrodinamika porovoy
sredy)

SOV/64-59-2-14/23

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 163-169 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The contradictory explanations of the coefficient K of the Kozeny-Carman-equation (1) (Refs 13,14,19), which was set up for the motion of a liquid through a porous layer, repeatedly led to criticism of the capillary model. Also Carman himself completed the hydrodynamic equation (1) by introducing a coefficient L_g/L . L_g/L may be regarded as degree of winding of the pore channels. A number of authors regard the capillary model of the porous layer as unreliable, and experiments were made by the collaborators of the TsKTI - V. V. Pomerantsev, L. S. Bernshteyn, S. L. Shagalova, V. M. Borishanskiy, S. M. Kagan et al. for the construction of a new model (monograph by A. F. Chudnovskiy (Ref 8)) the conditions of which are based on the phenomena of compression and expansion of the flow in the elementary pore

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Hydrodynamics of the Porous Medium

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cells, which cannot be mathematically characterized and proved to be unsuccessful already in references 17, 21. Such hydrodynamic equations must be employed which use the specific surface instead of the particle diameters and the form factors. After the derivation of a fundamental equation (10) the experimental investigations are described. The schematic drawing (Fig 1) of the device for the determination of hydraulic resistance of the laid up layer and the relative length of pore channels are given. It represents a tube filled with the material to be investigated through which electric current may be conducted and into which an electrolytic solution is introduced from below. The amount of gas which has passed the tube was determined by a gas counter and the pressure drop in the layer by a micromanometer. A certain working technique was applied for the determination of the quantity L_g/L by measuring the electric resistance in the

layer filled with different hydrochloric salt solutions. Porosity was determined according to the volume of the layer, its weight and the apparent specific weight of the material used, and according to the volume of the electrolyte filled

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Hydrodynamics of the Porous Medium

SOV/64-59-2-14/23

into the interspace between the pieces. Results of investigations carried out by the author and V. A. Zhetinskaya with various materials (crushed slate, coke, and glass Raschig rings of any shape (Table 1), spherical (Table 2), and mixed spherical bodies and Raschig rings (Table 3)) are mentioned. Among all equations mentioned, equation (10) proved to be the best. The characteristics of the porous medium are determined from three factors - specific surface, porosity or relative free volume and relative length of the pore channels. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 35 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

HOLLEROV, D.X.

Heat capacity of the mineral part and of coke ash residues
of Baltic oil shales. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:64-79 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Oil shales--Thermal properties)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLEROV, D.K.; AVDONINA, Ye.S.

~~Microporosity of oil shale fragments. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:95-106
'59.~~
(Oil shales) (Porosity)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

11(7); 24(8)

05290

SOV/170-59-8-1/18

AUTHOR: Kollerov, D.K.

TITLE: Fundamentals of the Theory of Thermal Decomposition of Material in Pieces

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 8, pp 3 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thermal treatment of materials in pieces occurs often in industrial technology. Reaction rates were studied on the basis of chemical kinetics by various investigators including K.G. Khomyakov, S.F. Yavorskaya and V.K. Arbuzov [Refs 2,3], E.T. Lippmaa [Ref 5], A.K. Mityurev [Ref 10], etc. The author criticizes the theories advanced by the previous investigators and points out contradictions between them and experimental data. He proposes a method to handle the problem of thermal decomposition by considering a physical model of the process in which the heat exchange surface within the body under investigation is variable. It is assumed that the rate of the process is controlled by heat transfer. Then the process is described by a differential equation, Formula 10 in the text, which can be simplified to Equation 18 provided that heat which is consumed in heating the thermal conductive external layer is negligibly small in comparison with the whole heat amount of the process. The integration of these differential equations yields Formulae 13 and 20a respectively for the time of complete decomposition.

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SOV/170-59-8-1/18

Fundamentals of the Theory of Thermal Decomposition of Material in Pieces

Experimental data on calcite and limestone decomposition [Ref 12] agree well with the theory proposed. The problem dealt with in this paper is restricted to endothermic reactions only, and moreover, to such cases when there is no diffusion transition of one of the reaction components of the surrounding medium into the piece of material investigated. The author thanks I.I. Paleyev for advice given while discussing this paper. There are: 4 graphs, 1 table and 16 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 1 German, 3 English and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke topliv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fuel Processing), Leningrad

Card 2/2

KOLLEBOV, D.K.

Thermophysical and physicochemical properties of Baltic oil shale, Part 2: Specific heat and heat of semicoking. Trudy VNIIT no.8:35-51 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil shales--Thermal properties)

ARUTYUNOV, V.O., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; BULOVSKIE, P.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof.; KOLLEROV, D.K., doktor tekhn.nauk; GORDOV, A.N., kand.
fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Instruments and regulators for heat and chemical engineering.
Priborostroenie no.4:30-31 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Heat engineering--Equipment and supplies)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLEROV, D.K.

Principal metrological problems arising in physicochemical
measurements. Izm. tekhn. no.12:1-4 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

KOLLEROV, D.K.

Simple method for calculating corrections for the expansion
of gaseous mixtures. Izm. tekhn. no.12:42-44 D '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

KOLLEROV, D.K.

Metrological problems involved in physicochemical measurements.
Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.68:5-33 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

ALEKSANDROV, V.V.; KOLIYEV, D.K.; SKORIK, I.I.

Standardization of the pH scale. Trudy inst. Kom. stand.,
mer i izm. priib. no. 68:34-41 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I. Mendeleyeva i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4

KOLLEROV, D.K.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.; SKORIK, I.I.

Silver chloride half-cell and the method for determining
its standard potential in the circuits without transfer.

Trudy inst. Kom. stand. mer i izm. prib. no.68:42-58 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I. Mendoleyeva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830004-4"

ALEKSANDROV, V.V.; VRUBLEVSKAYA, L.V.; KOLLEROV, D.K.; KUZNETSOVA, N.V.;
SKORIK, I.L.

Standard buffer solutions and the determination of their
pH in the temperature range of 0 to 95°C. Trudy inst.
Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.68:59-79 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I. Mendeleyeva i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOLLEROV, D.K.

Sorption capacity of glass. Trudy inst. Kom. stand.,
mer i izm. prib. no.68:107-116 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KOLLEKHOV, D.K.

Physical and chemical measurements in the service of the
national economy. Izm.tekh. no. 4:60-62 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)